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THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY  
FOR  
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINE SEAS  
SETTLEMENTS, COchin CHINA, SIAM, &c.  
FOR 1882.  
With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,  
which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The parts of CHUNGKING, WEILOUSSOUK, MACAGA, and PENANG have been added to the former; while the latter includes the NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan; the Amended TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA; the NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES and CHINA; the NEW TREATY between GERMANY and CHINA; a translation of the TREATY between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1880 &c.

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PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

MAP OF THE SHI COAST OF CHINA.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

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Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25TH, 1882.

Is missionary enterprise in China a failure?

The question may be answered either in the affirmative or negative, according to the ideas entertained as to what constitutes success.

What the missionaries will do in the spiritual realm of their work is, we should say, almost infinitesimal, but it cannot be denied that they exercise a considerable influence in educating the native mind and clearing away the trammels of ignorant superstition.

There are some three hundred Protestant missionaries in China and a larger number of Roman Catholic priests. In the aggregate they represent a large amount of culture and intelligence, and individuals amongst them stand pre-eminent in mental vigour and the extent of their attainments. It is impossible that such a body of men could fail to make their influence felt, sparingly scattered

though they be amongst such a seeming population as that of China. We once heard the remark made that if they only taught the natives to be a little cleaner their work would not be altogether in vain. But they do more than that. Many missionaries devote a considerable portion of their time to the promotion of secular education, and to them is mainly due the existence of the periodicals through which the Chinese are regularly made aware of the scientific and other movements in Western countries. It is in this direction that they achieve their success. They secure some adherents to the Christian religion, no doubt, but what is the value of the Christianity? It possesses, so far as we have been able to judge, neither stamina nor backbone. Foreigners in Hongkong and at the Treaty Ports fight shy of Christian converts, a very general impression existing that they are less reliable than their heathen fellows, and with regard to the Christians in their own

villages and towns, there is always a suspicion of interested motives. By embracing Christianity they acquire a friend in the missionary who will act as a buffer between them and their own authorities if they get into trouble, and they also take up the stand that as Christians they carry conscientiously contributions towards the village feasts and festivals, to which if it were not for their Christianity they would be compelled to contribute by custom, and stronger arguments if necessary. They thus satisfy their conscience and save their money, a very pleasant coincidence in the case of any one, but especially so in that of the money loving Chinaman. Christianity in China, instead of being left to its own natural growth, is protected by express provisions in treaties with foreign nations. The result is that it is a plant of delicate and fragile constitution, with no more strength to resist a storm than an exotic grows in a hot-house. The Roman Catholics estimate the number of the adherents of their church in China at a little over a million, and the Protestants, according to Bishop Buxton, at from 40,000 to 60,000, "baptized and unbaptized." But numbers are of comparatively little importance; a small number of converts with whom Christianity is a living faith would be worth more than a host of lukewarm or mercenary adherents. The real success of missionaries to be found in the result of their work on the population generally, apart from the question of proselytism.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company that the Hongkong-Saigon section was cut for repair at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The attentions to the steering gear and rudder of the *Hawke* having been completed at the Kowloon Dock, she left the wharf there yesterday with a hoist of flags in trust in order to withdraw troops from Alexandria, thereby causing the fire and pilage of the city; the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the country was at peace, and waging undisciplined civil war and massacre.

London, 22nd October. 1882.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ARABI.

The bill of indictment against Arabi charges him with hoisting a flag of truce in order to withdraw troops from Alexandria, thereby causing the fire and pilage of the city; the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the country was at peace; and waging undisciplined civil war and massacre.

London, 23rd October.

GENERAL WOLSELEY.

General Wolseley has gone to England.

TUNIS AND FRANCE.

A Treaty has been concluded between Tunis and France.

ERITREA. CHINESE.

Monday	25	217
Tuesday	26	273
Wednesday	27	277
Thursday	28	281
Friday	29	283
Saturday	30	284
Sunday	none	285
	189	2,279

We are informed by Mr. Remondi that the boy, son of St. Joseph's College, that the statement made by Mr. Hyndman some days ago in the case of the boy, S. Wilson, tried at the Supreme Court for larceny, to the effect that the boy was a "sugar-factory" was a misreading for "sugar factories."

The statement as it appeared that "sugar factories were destroyed" having raised apprehension as to the Luson Sugar Refinery at Malacca, we have enquired at the General Agents, who inform us that they have received telegraphic information to the effect that some damage—not serious—has been done to the buildings by the typhoon and little to sugar. The partially damaged buildings of the defunct Esterel Sugar Refinery known as "Yengari" at Mandalyan, have sustained serious damage, but the two concerns are not only separate in their interests but are also several miles apart.

MANCHESTER COURT.

24th October.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMPSON, R.N.

DRUNK ON BOARDED SHIP.

Harry Wilson, a seaman, belonging to the steamer *Eding*, was brought before the court charged with having been drunk and disorderly on board his ship on the 25th instant.

Mr. G. B. Smith, of the office of the *Eding*, remanded the boy to the ship to stand trial before the Admiralty Court and the General.

The pieces to be represented are the cargo of the "Blighted Being" and the bullock of the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. Quinn, the bandurist of the Regiment, has arranged the music of the band, introducing most of the songs of the day. The band of the Regiment will play by

the walls near to the beacon on the mouth of the river.

This will, it is believed, shelter the whole mouth of the river from the swell caused by strong breeze and equinoctial gales.

The typhoon, fully foreigner at the port of Malacca, has given smooth water in the river during all seasons of the year. The work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, before the setting in of the Northeast monsoon, which, with the heavy swell accompanying it, might very materially hinder its progress.

We regret to have to announce the death, at Penang, on the 4th instant, of our colleague, George H. Wilson, who came to Singapore upwards of 40 years ago, and has been one of our hardest working and most patient plodding residents, who, if he has not been so fortunate in the race for riches as some of his luckier neighbours, has at all events by his patient hard work, and by his turn for invention and mechanical labour, helped to make the fortunes of others, and deserved well of his country. Mr. Wilson, a man of great energy and a hardy sailor, was the son of Mr. Brown, of his name, and was long ago, contracted a severe shock from which his system never recovered, and though still he was bold and hearty, he had since been gradually but steadily failing, and his death is evidently the result of his failing powers, though up to the time of the accident, he seemed booked for a long, hard life. Mr. Brown's death will be learned with sincere regret here, as well as by a number of old residents who knew him well many years ago.

It is to be hoped that he was given a decent burial.

The defendant said he was drunk and did not know what he was about.

He was fined \$2, or in default four days' imprisonment.

POLICE COURT.

24th October.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WOODHOUSE.

LAWRENCE FROM THE PEONY.

Chang Ayan, hawk, was charged with having a stolen bag containing \$1, from the person of a labourer named Wan Cheung—Monday morning last.

The complainant has but recently arrived in the colony from Singapore, and on Monday he went out with \$1, a small bag he had in his hand. As he was walking along the street, the defendant suddenly ran up to him and snatched the bag being carried out of house. He went forward and found the defendant engaged in stealing the bag. He ordered the man to desist, but he refused, and made use of fist and abuse. The man was drunk, and as he would not be quiet, he was given a blow.

The defendant said he was drunk and did not know what he was about.

He was fined \$2, or in default four days' imprisonment.

TWO RIOTOUS SOLDIERS.

Peter John Goffey and David Donnelly, two privates of the Buffs, were brought before the court under a charge of being drunk, assaulting the man, and of rioting.

Mr. G. B. Smith, of the office of the *Eding*, remanded the boy to the ship to stand trial before the Admiralty Court and the General.

The pieces to be represented are the cargo of the "Blighted Being" and the bullock of the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. Quinn, the bandurist of the Regiment, has arranged the music of the day.

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He was fined \$2, or in default four days' imprisonment.

BANGKOK STALLIONS.

Kew A. Apo hawk, and Chon Akyong, a boy of 11 years, were brought up, on remand, for a charge of assaulting a servant girl named Lit Sut Fa, and remanding a slave hound from her.

The girl was at the foot of Gough-street when she was seized from behind, her eyes covered, and her hound taken from her wrist. When released she saw the first defendant running away and saw him arrested by a policeman. The hound appeared to have been handed to the boy, for it was found under his coat.

The first defendant was brought in, and the boy, and the second defendant, who was a servant, were charged with the same offence.

They were fined \$2 each, or in default seven days.

THE POSITION OF THE CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. CO.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co.'s report for 1881-2 is as usual a curious thing in the way of reports of joint stock companies; it is a mixture of commercial relations and domestic politics, and therefore it is difficult to understand its meaning.

The Company has been entirely under the control of the Chinese, and the Chinese have managed their business, and that of their friends and relatives, well, and have done it in a very creditable manner.

The Chinese have, however, also presented

themselves as the



